

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: Ft. Meade Water Treatment Plant Bldg 8688 Survey Number: AA-50

Project: Section 110 Survey Agency: F/Army

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Constructed in 1941, the Fort Meade Water Treatment Plant consists of the plant building, sedimentation basins and clearwells. The main building (Building 8688) is located on a prominent hilltop, visible from several vantage points. The Trust concurred that the building was eligible as it possesses significance for its Art Moderne design.

The three story, t-shaped, masonry building is composed of a first floor concrete level and brick upper levels. The architectural elements such as the scored concrete, porthole windows and patterned frieze are departures from most of the Georgian Revival buildings on base. The Art Moderne features of Building 8688 was an unusual design selection for the Army due to the limited materials and time during World War II. The building retains a high level of integrity.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP form

Prepared by: Goodwin & Associates

Lauren Bowlin

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

11/6/96

Date

2/29/00

NR program concurrence: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ not applicable

B. Kuntz

Reviewer, NR program

2/29/00

Date

Survey No. AA-50

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- ☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☒ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☐ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- ☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☐ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☒ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- ☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement

☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- ☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☒ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building
Historic Environment: village
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): military post/industry/ water treatment plant

Known Design Source:

AA-50
Building 8688
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County

Capsule Summary

Building 8688 (see also MHT form AA-34B) is the central building of the water treatment plant at Fort George G. Meade. It possesses local significance for its Art Moderne design. Building 8688 is an imposing edifice that exhibits a well articulated and refined design for this functional building type (Criterion C). The overall design choice for the facility reflected the building's functionality. Its symmetrical, scored, concrete basement boldly expresses its structural system. The second and third floors are faced in brick, the dominant material used in the Colonial Revival buildings constructed at Fort George G. Meade during the inter-war period. While the Colonial Revival style was employed in the design of the main cantonment, Building 8688 differs from those buildings in its bold rectangular block massing, flat roof, and ornamentation. The brick frieze and the central vertical brick panel located on the west end of the building illustrate Art Moderne motifs rather than Colonial Revival designs.

During World War II, the Army generally constructed simple utilitarian water treatment plants that lacked elaborate design and architectural ornamentation. During World War II, emphasis was placed on speed of construction and conservation of construction materials to support the war effort (Grandine et al. 1995). In the case of Fort Meade, the design of Building 8688 was important to the overall architectural appearance of the installation due to its prominent hilltop location overlooking the intersection of Mapes and O'Brien Roads. The intersection of Mapes Road with MD Route 32 is a major gate into the installation and Mapes Road is major thoroughfare through the installation. The refined architectural design of Building 8688 was developed in response to this prominent location.

The complex of buildings that comprise the water treatment plant includes the main treatment plant (Building 8688, 1941); sedimentation basins (SB1, 1932; SB2, 1941; and, SB3, 1954); and, three clearwells (CW1, ca. 1930s; CW2, 1960s; and, CW3, 1968). Four structures in the complex are over fifty years of age. These structures possess integrity of location, design, materials, and setting. In addition, the engineering integrity of the water treatment process remains intact. The other three structures were constructed within the last fifty years. Although the three structures are similar in design and materials to the structures older than fifty years, they are not contributing resources to the water treatment plant complex since they do not possess exceptional significance.

AA-50
Building 8688
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County

Maryland Comprehensive Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Periods: Modern Period, A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Military

Resource Type:

Category: Building and structures

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Functions(s) and Use(s): Water Treatment Plant

Known Design Source: Office of the Quartermaster General, U.S. Army

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Survey No. AA-50

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Building 8688

and/or common Water Treatment Plant

2. Location

street & number Intersection of Mapes & O'Brien Roads N/A not for publication

city, town Fort George G. Meade vicinity of congressional district 3

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture <u> </u> museum
<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u> </u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial <u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational <u> </u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment <u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government <u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial <u> </u> transportation
	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military <u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Fort George G. Meade, Directorate of Public Works

street & number Building 239, Ross Road telephone no.: 301-677-9757

city, town Fort Meade state and zip code MD 20755

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber

street & number 7 Church Circle folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan

date August 1994 ☒ federal state county local

pository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust (copy on file)/Baltimore District

city, town Baltimore state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. AA-50

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

(see continuation sheets)

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-50

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1941

Builder/Architect U.S. Army, Quartermaster Corps

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/orApplicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ GLevel of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

(see continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-50

(see continuation sheets)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property N/A 5.74 acresQuadrangle name Laurel, MarylandQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting NorthingB

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting NorthingC

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheets)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine E. Grandine and W. Patrick Giglio/Architectural Historiansorganization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date June 1995street & number 337 East Third Street telephone 301-694-0428city or town Frederick state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHOF
100 COMMUNIST AVE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-25
301-261-6601

7. Description

Contributing Resources Count: 4

Summary

Building 8688 is the principal building of the water treatment plant at Fort George G. Meade. Constructed in 1941, the concrete and brick plant houses the water filtration process. The water treatment complex also includes three sedimentation basins and three clearwells. The water treatment complex is located on a hill overlooking the intersection of Mapes and O'Brien Roads. Mapes Road is a major thoroughfare and the location of a major gate to the installation. Support structures are located west and south of Building 8688.

Description

Building 8688 occupies a T-plan with overall dimensions of 58 by 109 feet. The west end of the building is two stories, while the east wing is one story. The building is supported by a poured concrete foundation with a basement that is exposed on three sides. The concrete basement is ornamented with scored bands. The north basement wall of the one-story wing features a row of circular metal-frame windows resembling portholes.

The brick walls are laid in five-course common bond. The two-story portion of the building features decorative elements reflecting the Art Moderne style. These elements include brick quoins, a patterned frieze of alternating recessed brick headers located below the cornice line, and a decorative vertical panel on the west elevation of the building.

The building terminates in a flat roof covered with impregnated gravel. A brick parapet wall capped with concrete coping marks the roofline of both sections of the building.

Most windows are five-light, metal-frame hopper units located in recessed brick surrounds. The windows along the south elevation are infilled with glass block. These windows replaced original industrial sash windows. The doors are modern glass and metal frame replacements.

The building's interior is divided into two functional areas. The two-story portion contains storage, monitoring areas, and personnel areas. Chemicals are transported to the second story on a freight elevator that was installed in 1985. The first floor contains the mixing compartments and chemical room where chemicals are added during the initial and final stages of the treatment process, as well as the testing laboratory and main control room. The basement contains staff support areas (lockers and toilets) and additional storage.

The interior of the one-story wing is divided into two areas. The north half of the wing contains an open operation area with an enclosed office space at the east end. The south half of the building contains six concrete filter basins that are 20 feet deep and extend into the basement level. The basement on the northern half of the wing houses the pipe gallery where color-coded pipes transfer the water through the filter basins and to the exterior clearwell storage basins.

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Building 8688
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County
Page 7.2

Three sedimentation basins are located immediately southeast of Building 8688. Two basins (*SB1 and SB3*) process river water; one basin (*SB2*) processes well water. Each rectangular concrete structure is divided by a solid concrete wall and provided with a grid of concrete catwalks. *SB1* was constructed in 1932; *SB2* was constructed in 1941; and, *SB3* was constructed in 1954.

Three circular concrete clearwells are located southwest of Building 8688. The clearwells store filtered water before distribution throughout the installation. *Clearwells 1 and 2* hold 500,000 gallons; *Clearwell 3* holds one million gallons. The earliest clearwell, *Clearwell 1*, may date from the 1930s. *Clearwell 2* appears on maps between 1963 and 1968. *Clearwell 3* appears on a 1968 map (DPW, Building 8688, maps).

This Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form was prepared as a result of a Phase II intensive architectural survey to assess the significance of Building 8688 located at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, applying the National Register Criteria of Evaluation (36 CFR 60). Additional investigation of this resource was recommended as a result of a comprehensive reconnaissance-level architectural survey completed in conjunction with the Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) (McAloon et al. 1994).

The water treatment plant is a discrete component of a three-part water supply system for the installation. The other components of the water supply system are related to water collection and water distribution. Structures related to water collection include the dam at the Patuxent River, intake valves, water wells, and well pump houses. Structures related to water distribution include distribution pump houses and elevated water storage tanks. Structures associated with these latter components are dispersed throughout the installation and generally are isolated utility buildings and structures. Building 1957, for example, is a water well with pump house located over two miles from the water treatment plant. This resource is not associated with the water treatment process. In contrast, the water treatment plant is a cohesive, discrete complex comprised of the treatment building and support structures that are linked together by the use and technology.

Significance Summary

Building 8688 (see also MHT form AA-34B) is the central building of the water treatment plant at Fort George G. Meade. It possesses local significance for its Art Moderne design. Building 8688 is an imposing edifice that exhibits a well articulated and refined design for this functional building type (Criterion C). The overall design choice for the facility reflected the building's functionality. Its symmetrical, scored, concrete basement boldly expresses its structural system. The second and third floors are faced in brick, the dominant material used in the Colonial Revival buildings constructed at Fort George G. Meade during the inter-war period. While the Colonial Revival style was employed in the design of the main cantonment, Building 8688 differs from those buildings in its bold rectangular block massing, flat roof, and ornamentation. The brick frieze and the central vertical brick panel located on the west end of the building illustrate Art Moderne motifs rather than Colonial Revival designs.

During World War II, the Army generally constructed simple utilitarian water treatment plants that lacked elaborate design and architectural ornamentation. During World War II, emphasis was placed on speed of construction and conservation of construction materials to support the war effort (Grandine et al. 1995). In the case of Fort Meade, the design of Building 8688 was important to the overall architectural appearance of the installation due to its prominent hilltop location overlooking the intersection of Mapes and O'Brien Roads. The intersection of Mapes Road with MD Route 32 is a major gate into the installation and Mapes Road is major thoroughfare through the installation. The refined architectural design of Building 8688 was developed in response to this prominent location.

The complex of buildings that comprise the water treatment plant includes the main treatment plant (Building 8688, 1941); sedimentation basins (SB1, 1932; SB2, 1941; and, SB3, 1954); and, three clearwells (CW1, ca. 1930s; CW2, 1960s; and, CW3, 1968). Four structures in the complex are over fifty years of age. These structures possess integrity of location, design, materials, and setting. In addition, the engineering integrity of the water treatment process

remains intact. The other three structures were constructed within the last fifty years. Although the three structures are similar in design and materials to the structures older than fifty years, they are not contributing resources to the water treatment plant complex since they do not possess exceptional significance.

Historic Context

The Army currently lists 32 active water treatment plants constructed between 1917 and 1946 in its nationwide real property inventory (Grandine et al. 1995:273). The relatively low number of water filtration plants reflects the Army's preference to utilize existing municipal water supplies, where possible. Where this was impractical, as at Camp Meade, the Quartermaster Corps constructed water supply systems composed of buildings and structures related to water collection, water treatment, and water distribution.

During the inter-war era, the Quartermaster Corps standardized the internal workings of permanent water treatment plants according to water consumption estimates for each installation. The water treatment process included chemical treatment and filtration tanks. The water treatment process was housed in a building that contained a two- or three-story end block to house chemical treatment processes, storage, and offices, and a one-story (with basement) wing where the filters were housed. The exterior ornamentation of the Army's water treatment plants varied from installation to installation depending on the architectural character of surrounding installation and the building's location relative to other installation buildings or post plan.

Four water treatment plants illustrate the variety of exterior ornamentation applied to the Army's water treatment plants constructed during the late 1930s through 1943. All four plants have the typical end-block-with-wing plan. Building 1205, the water treatment plant located at Fort Knox, Kentucky, was constructed in 1938. Its Art Moderne exterior is reinforced concrete ornamented with cascading concrete water falls depicted in a zigzag pattern. This building is located within a half mile of the main cantonment. Fort Knox's second water treatment plant, Building 3009 completed in 1943, is strictly utilitarian. The reinforced concrete-frame supports concrete block walls. The building exhibits no architectural ornamentation. It is located in an isolated wooded part of the installation far from the main cantonment.

The water treatment plant (E5236) at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, was constructed in 1941. It is located in the center of an industrial complex. Although its design is utilitarian, its exterior concrete walls are finished in stucco. Its minimal architectural ornamentation includes a shaped parapet wall decorated with its incised construction date on the front facade and a scored eave line.

In December 1941, the Army completed a new water treatment plant (Building 8688) at Fort George G. Meade. The Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, issued plans 6118-1007 through 1100 in January 1941. This building contained the typical end-block-with-wing plan. The utilitarian building has a scored concrete basement. Its exterior upper walls were sheathed in brick to reflect the predominant construction material used at Fort Meade. The brick corner quoins imitate the barracks of the main cantonment. However, the brick frieze and decorative vertical brick panel on the west wing are ornamentation suggesting Art Moderne designs.

The 1941 water treatment plant at Fort George G. Meade replaced the original utilitarian complex constructed as part of the World War I mobilization cantonment. The World War I cantonment was one of 46 cantonments constructed nationwide. The camps resembled small cities that were organized around road networks and railroads. Each cantonment required a secure potable water supply, sewage disposal, electrical power, and other utilities.

Fort Meade's self-contained water supply came from the Little Patuxent River. The river water was pumped for processing to a filtration plant located at the site of Building 8688. The original plant comprised wooden buildings that contained the filtration system and round wooden storage tanks. A wooden high-lift station pumped water for distribution throughout the installation. The original water mains were wooden.

In 1928, the installation became a permanent Army installation and was one of 32 installations initially selected for permanent improvement under a nationwide Army construction campaign. In 1926, Congress authorized the War Department to sell unnecessary installations and to use the proceeds to improve existing installations. The tasks of design and construction of permanent buildings became the responsibility of the Office of the Quartermaster General. The program objective was to produce Army installations that were functional, aesthetically attractive, cost effective, and responsive to the different climactic conditions and architectural tradition of their locations. At Fort George G. Meade, the architecture of permanent buildings featured Colonial Revival design elements derived from Doughoregan Manor, the nearby estate of Maryland's Revolutionary War statesman, Charles Carroll III (Wheaton 1928:101-3; Cannan et al. 1994).

The construction program also funded utility systems for water treatment, sewage disposal, and electrical distribution. In 1928, the wood-frame, World War I-era water filtration plant and the high-lift pumping station at Fort George G. Meade were reconstructed in brick. In 1932, the World War I circular wooden tanks at Fort George G. Meade were replaced by an open, square reinforced-concrete sedimentation basin (SB1) with a 500,000 gallon capacity and a circular concrete clearwell (CW1) with a 500,000 gallon capacity (NARA, RG 77, Construction Completion Reports, Fort George G. Meade, MD; DPW, Real property records).

When World War II mobilization construction began in the autumn of 1940, the Office of the Quartermaster General also planned a permanent expansion to Fort Meade's water supply. Construction included a new water filtration building (Building 8688) and a new sedimentation basin (SB2). The construction contract was awarded individually; it was not included in the construction contracts for the mobilization cantonment. The building was constructed of masonry and was intended to serve the installation beyond war time (DPW, Drawings; NARA, RG 77, Construction Completion Reports, Fort George G. Meade, MD).

The water treatment plant provided four million gallons of water per day to meet the needs of a cantonment planned for 30,000 people. The filtration plant utilized a two-step water treatment process: rapid sand filtration that operated by gravity and chemical treatment (Lutz 1941). This two-step process was a typical method of water treatment used by both civilian and Army water treatment plants by World War II (Grandine et al. 1995).

The water treatment plant at Fort George G. Meade processes water in basically the same way today as it did when completed in 1941. After the water is pumped from the Little Patuxent River, the processing system operates by gravity. Initially the water passes through a high-speed

mixing chamber where chemicals are added. The water then passes through a reinforced concrete sedimentation basin (1932) where slow mixing occurs. Originally water was mixed by wooden paddles, but today mixing is done with rotating arms. The water flows into the filtration plant where it is filtered in concrete basins that hold a media of sand and anthracite coal. After filtration, the water receives its final chemical treatment, then flows into a clearwell for final storage before distribution throughout the installation (Blair, DPW, personal communication 1995).

The overall process of water treatment at Building 8688 remains intact to the original plan. The water flows through the plant in the same pattern. Over time, minor technological changes have been introduced. The addition of chemicals, once a hand operation, is now mechanized. Today an automatic, system-wide control panel monitors the addition of chemicals, water flow, and water purity; this control panel was installed in the 1960s and replaced individual monitoring systems attached to each part of the process. Flocculation drives in the sedimentation basins originally were wooden paddles, but now are rotating arms. Filtering media, chemical feeding equipment, and piping are upgraded or replaced as needed (Blair, DPW, personal communication 1995).

In addition to water pumped from the Little Patuxent River, the water treatment plant also processes water drawn from wells, which are a secondary water source for the installation. Wells are dispersed throughout the installation. Building 1957 was constructed in 1941 and is located east of Route 175; it is the earliest well and pumping station listed on the installation's building inventory. Currently, well water is processed through aeration towers and mixed in a separate sedimentation basin. Well water can be filtered separately or mixed with the filtered river water in the final filtering steps (Blair, DPW, personal communication 1995).

During the 1950s, the capacity of the water filtration plant was expanded to accommodate the increased demands resulting from the National Security Agency relocation to Fort George G. Meade. In 1955, Building 8688 received a two-bay addition to the northeast elevation of the existing wing. This addition contained office space and two indoor concrete filtering basins. A second high-lift pumping station (Building 8699) was added to the complex in 1953. A third sedimentation basin was constructed in 1954.

Conclusion

Building 8688 is a water treatment plant that possesses local significance for its Art Moderne design (Criterion C). The building's elaborate architectural design was developed in response to its prominent location on a hill overlooking the intersection of Mapes and O'Brien Roads. Building 8688 is the central building in the water treatment process. The process also includes three sedimentation basins for mixing and three clearwells for final storage before the water is distributed throughout the installation. Building 8688, Sedimentation Basins 1 and 2, and Clearwell 1 possess integrity of location, design, materials, and setting. In addition, the engineering integrity of the water treatment process remains intact.

AA-50
Building 8688
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County

Section 9: Major Bibliographic References

Blair, Jerry, Directorate of Public Works
Personal communication 1995

Cannan, Deborah K., Leo Hirrel, Katherine Grandine, Kathryn Kuranda, Bethany Usher, Hugh McAloon, and Martha Williams
1995 *National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940*. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.

Crowell, Benedict
1919 *America's Munitions, 1917-1918*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Directorate of Public Works, Fort George G. Meade
Real property records, drawings, and maps.

Fort Meade Museum
1985 *An Illustrated History of Fort George G. Meade*. Fort Meade Museum, Fort Meade.

Grandine, Katherine and Deborah Cannan
1995 *Support and Utility Structures and Facilities (1917-1946) Overview, Inventory, and Treatment Plan*. Prepared for Department of the Navy, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Lutz, Captain Francis E., Compiler
1941 *The 29th Infantry Division and Fort George G. Meade*. Public Relations Office, Fort George G. Meade.

McAloon, Hugh, John Mintz, Martha Williams, William T. Dod, Kathleen Child, Leo Hirrel, and Kathryn Kuranda
1994 *Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan*. Report prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.

National Archives and Records Administration
RG 77 Records of the Chief of Engineers, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Weigley, Russell F.
1984 *History of the United States Army*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.

Wheaton, Francis B.
1928 The Architecture of the Army Post. *The Quartermaster Review*, 8:10-13.

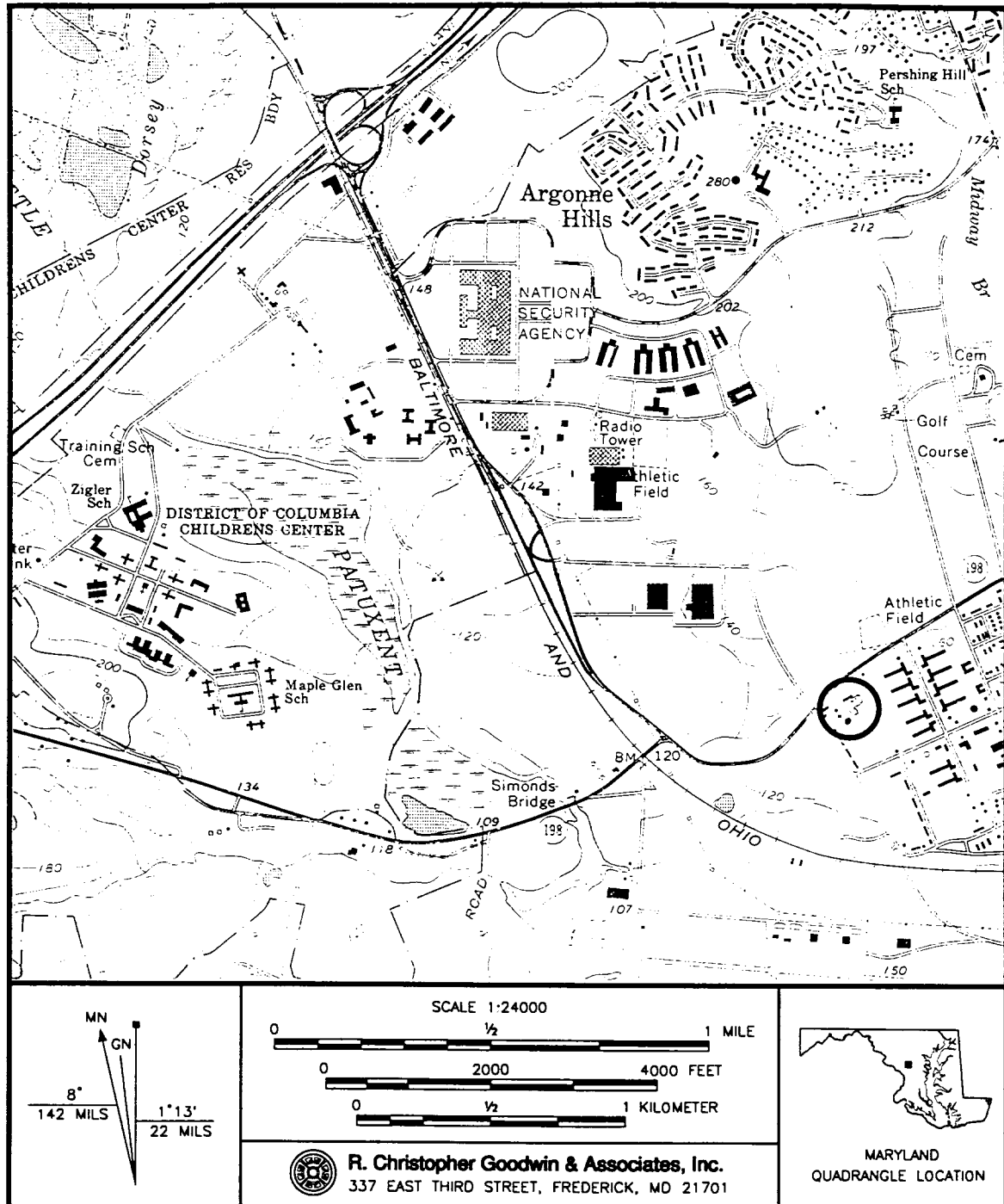
AA-50
Building 8688
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County

Section 10

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

Building 8688 is located at Fort George G. Meade in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. It occupies a prominent location on a hill overlooking the intersection of Mapes and O'Brien Roads. The intersection of Mapes Road with MD Route 32 is a major gate into the installation, and Mapes Road is major thoroughfare through the installation. The water filtration complex includes three sedimentation basins, the water filtration plant, and three clearwells. This site has been the location of Fort George G. Meade's water filtration system since World War I.

AA-50
Building 8688
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County, MD
Locational Map: USGS Laurel Quadrangle Map





FA-30

Building 8688

Ft. George G. Meade

Anne Arundel Co, MD

Pat Giglio

6/95

P.C. Goodwin & Associates, Frederick MD

View northeast

1 of 5

2001-01-01 10:00:00



AA-50

Building 8688

Ft George G. Meade

Anne Arundel Co., MD

Pat Figlio

6/95

E.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc., Frederick, MD

View Southwest

2 of 5

2 10-4-N N N 1870 10-4-N N N 1870 10-4-N N N 1870



AA-50

Building 8082

Ft. George G. Meade

Anne Arundel Co., MD

Post Office

6/95

R.C. Goudwin & Assoc. Inc., Frederick, MD

View Northwest

2 of 5

TOP CLARK* [38] 972 0281 N N N N N



AA-50

AA-50
Building 8688 - setting basins

Fort George G. Hend

Anne Arundel Co. MD

fat Girls

6195

view Southeast

4 of 5

7 107-N N N 1870 126(56)M 44(1) 101



PA-50
Building 8688 - Clearville
St. George, S. Meade
Anne Arundel Co. MD
Pat Giglio

6/95
R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc., Frederick MD
View Southwest
5 of 5